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only acknowledge one God, without the reception of any revealed religion.

Deism, or the principles of natural worship, are only the faint remnants or dying flames of revealed religion in the posterity of Noah. *Dryden's Pref. to Rel. Laici.*

DEIST. *n. f.* [*deiste*, French.] A man who follows no particular religion, but only acknowledges the existence of God, without any other article of faith.

The discourse is in the second epistle of St. Peter, the third chapter, where certain *deists*, as they seem to have been, laughed at the prophecy of the day of judgment. *Burnet.*

DEISTICAL. *adj.* [from *deist*.] Belonging to the heresy of the *deists*.

But this folly and weakness of trifling, instead of arguing, does not happen to fall only to the share of Christian writers, but to some who have taken the pen in hand to support the *deistical* or antichristian scheme of our days. *Watts.*

DEITY. *n. f.* [*deite*, French, from *deus*, Latin.]

1. Divinity; the nature and essence of God.
Some things he doth as God, because his *deity* alone is the spring from which they flow; some things as man, because they issue from his meer human nature; some things jointly as both God and man, because both natures concur as principles thereunto. *Hooker, b. v. f. 53.*

With what arms
We mean to hold, what antiently we claim
Of *deity*, or empire. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. v. l. 724.*

2. A fabulous god; a term applied to the heathen gods and goddesses.

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet a temple of your *deity*, to be razed? *Sidney, b. ii.*

Heard you not what an humble suppliant
Lord Hastings was to her for his delivery?

—Who humbly complaining to her *deity*,
Got my lord chamberlain his liberty. *Shakesp. Richard III.*

Give the gods a thankful sacrifice when it pleaseth their *deities* to take the wife of a man from him. *Sh. Ant. and Cleop.*

3. The supposed divinity of a heathen god.

They on their former journey forward pass,
In ways unknown, her wandering knight to seek;

With pains far passing that long wandering Greek,
That for his love refused *deity*. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 4.*

By what reason could the same *deity* be denied unto Laurentia and Flora, which was given to Venus? *Raleigh.*

DELA'CIATION. *n. f.* [from *delacero*, Latin.] A tearing in pieces.

DELA'CRYMATION. *n. f.* [*delacrymatio*, Lat.] A falling down of the humours; the wateriness of the eyes, or a weeping much. *Di.*

DELA'CTATION. *n. f.* [*delactatio*, Latin.] A weaning from the breast. *Di.*

DELA'PSED. *adj.* [With physicians.] [from *delapsus*, Latin.] Bearing or falling down. It is used in speaking of the womb, and the like. *Di.*

To *DELA'TE*. *v. a.* [from *delatus*, Lat.] Carried; conveyed. Try exactly the time wherein found is *delated*. *Bacon.*

DELA'TION. *n. f.* [*delatio*, Latin.]

1. A carrying; conveyance.
In *delation* of sounds, the inclosure of them preserveth them, and causeth them to be heard further. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

It is certain, that the *delation* of light is in an instant. *Bacon.*

There is a plain *delation* of the sound from the teeth to the instrument of hearing. *Bacon's Natural History, N. 149.*

2. An accusation; an impeachment.

DELA'TOR. *n. f.* [*delator*, Latin.] An accuser; an informer. Men have proved their own *delators*, and discovered their own most important secrets. *Government of the Tongue.*

No sooner was that small colony, wherewith the depopulated earth was to be replanted, come forth of the ark, but we meet with Cham, a *delator* to his own father, inviting his brethren to that execrable spectacle of their parent's nakedness. *Government of the Tongue, f. 2.*

To *DELA'Y*. *v. a.* [from *delayer*, French.]

1. To defer; to put off.
And when the people saw that Moses *delayed* to come down out of the mount, the people gathered themselves together unto Aaron. *Ex. xxxii. 1.*

2. To hinder; to frustrate.
She flies the town, and mixing with a throng
Of madding matrons, bears the bride along:
Wand'ring through woods and wilds, and devious ways,
And with these arts the Trojan match *delays*. *Dryden's En.*

Be mindful, goddesses, of thy promise made!
Must sad Ulysses ever be *delay'd*? *Pope's Odyssey, b. x.*

To *DELA'Y*. *v. n.* To stop; to cease from action.

There seem to be certain bounds to the quickness and slowness of the succession of those ideas one to another in our minds, beyond which they can neither *delay* nor hasten. *Locke.*

DELA'Y. *n. f.* [from the verb.] A deferring; procrastination; lingering inactivity.

I have learn'd that fearful commenting

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Is leaden servitor to dull *delay*;

Delay leads impotent and snail-pac'd beggary. *Shakesp. R. III.*

The conduct of our lives, and the management of our great concerns, will not bear *delay*. *Lack.*

2. Stay; stop.

The keeper charm'd, the chief without *delay*
Pass'd on, and took the irremediable way. *Dryden's En. 6.*

DELA'YER. *n. f.* [from *delay*.] One that defers; a putter off.

DELE'CTABLE. *adj.* [*delectabilis*, Latin.] Pleasing; delightful.

Ev'ning now approach'd;
For we have also our ev'ning, and our morn;

We ours for change *delectable*, not need. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Thence, as thou know'st,
He brought thee into this delicious grove;

Delectable, both to behold and taste! *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Some of his attributes, and the manifestations thereof, are not only highly *delectable* to the intellectual faculty, but are suitably and easily conceivable by us, because apparent in his works; as his goodness, beneficence, wisdom and power. *Hale.*

The apple's outward form,
Delectable, the wisdom's inward beguiles;

'Till that with writhen mouth, and spattering noise,
He tastes the bitter morsel. *Phillips.*

DELE'CTABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *delectable*.] Delightfulness; pleasantness.

DELE'CTABLY. *adv.* Delightfully; pleasantly.

DELE'CTATION. *n. f.* [*delectatio*, Latin.] Pleasure; delight.

To *DELE'GATE*. *v. a.* [*delego*, Latin.]

1. To send away.

2. To send upon an embassy.

3. To intrust; to commit to another's power and jurisdiction.

As God hath imprinted his authority in several parts upon several estates of men, as princes, parents, spiritual guides; so he hath also *delegated* and committed part of his care and providence unto them. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

We are to remember, that as God is the universal monarch of the world, so we have all the relation of fellow-subjects to him; and can pretend no farther jurisdiction over each other, than what he has *delegated* to us. *Decay of Piety.*

Why does he wake the correspondent moon,
And fill her willing lamp with liquid light,

Commanding her, with *delegated* powers,
To beautify the world, and bless the night? *Prior.*

To appoint judges to hear and determine a particular cause.

DELEGATE. *n. f.* [*delegatus*, Latin.]

1. A deputy; a commissioner; a vicar; any one that is sent to act for, or represent another.

If after her
Any shall live, which dare true good prefer,

Every such person is her *delegate*,
To accomplish that which should have been her fate. *Dante.*

There must be severe exactors of accounts from their *delegates* and ministers of justice. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

Let the young Austrian then her terrors bear;
Great as he is, her *delegate* in war. *Prior.*

Elect by Jove, his *delegate* of sway,
With joyous pride the summons I obey. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. [In law.] *Delegates* are persons delegated or appointed by the king's commission to sit, upon an appeal to him, in the court of Chancery. *Blount.*

DELEGATE. *adj.* [*delegatus*, Latin.] Deputed; sent to act for, or represent another.

Princes in judgment, and their *delegate* judges, must judge the causes of all persons uprightly and impartially. *Taylor.*

DELEGATES [Court of]. A court wherein all causes of appeal, by way of devolution from either of the archbishops, are decided. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

DELEGA'TION. *n. f.* [*delegatio*, Latin.]

1. A sending away.

2. A putting in commission.

3. The assignment of a debt to another.

DELE'NIFICAL. *adj.* [*deleñificus*, Latin.] Having virtue to avenge, or ease pain. *Di.*

To *DELE'TE*. *v. a.* [from *deleo*, Lat.] To blot out. *Di.*

DELE'TERIOUS. *adj.* [*deleterius*, Latin.] Deadly; destructive; of a poisonous quality.

Many things, neither *deleterious* by substance or quality, are yet destructive by figure, or some occasional activity. *Brown.*

DELE'TERY. *adj.* [from *deleterius*, Latin.] Destructive; deadly; poisonous.

Nor doctor epidemic,
Though stor'd with *deleterious* medicines,
(Which whosoever took is dead since)
E'er sent to vast a colony

To both the under worlds as he. *Hudibras, p. i. cant. 2.*

DELE'TION. *n. f.* [*deletio*, Latin.]

1. Act of rasing or blotting out.

2. A destruction.
Indeed, if there be a total *deletion* of every person of the opposing

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posing party or country, then the victory is complete, because none remains to call it in question. *Hale's Co. Law of England.*

DEL'F. *n. f.* [from *delwan*, Sax. to dig.]

1. A mine; a quarry.
Yet could not such mines, without great pains and charges,
if at all, be wrought: the *delfs* would be so flown with waters, that no gins or machines could suffice to lay and keep them dry. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Earthen ware; counterfeit China ware, made at *Delph*.

Thus barter honour for a piece of *delph*:
No, not for China's wide domain itself. *Smart.*

DELIBA'TION. *n. f.* [*delibatio*, Latin.] An essay; a taste.

To *DELIBA'RATE*. *v. n.* [*delibero*, Latin.] To think, in order to choice; to hesitate.

A conscious, wise, reflecting cause,
Which freely moves, and acts by reason's laws;

That can *deliberate* means elect, and find
Their due connection with the end design'd. *Blackm. Creat.*

When love once pleads admission to our hearts,
In spite of all the virtue we can boast,

The woman that *deliberates* is lost. *Addison.*

DELIBA'RATE. *adj.* [*deliberatus*, Latin.]

1. Circumspect; wary; advised; discreet.

2. Slow; tedious; not sudden.
Commonly therefore it is for virtuous considerations, that wisdom to far prevail with men as to make them desirous of slow and *deliberate* death, against the stream of their sensual inclination. *Hooker, b. v. f. 46.*

Echoes are some more sudden, and chop again as soon as the voice is delivered; others are more *deliberate*, that is, give more space between the voice and the echo, which is caused by the local nearness or distance. *Bacon's Natural History.*

DELIBA'RATELY. *adv.* [from *deliberate*.] Circumspectly; advisedly; warily.

He judges to a hair of little indecencies; knows better than any man what is not to be written; and never hazards himself so far as to fall; but plods on *deliberately*, and, as a grave man ought, is sure to put his staff before him. *Dryden.*

DELIBA'RATENESS. *n. f.* [from *deliberate*.] Circumspection; wariness; coolness; caution.

They would not stay the ripening and season of counsels, or fair production of acts, in the order, gravity, and *deliberateness* befitting a parliament. *King Charles.*

DELIBA'RATION. *n. f.* [*deliberatio*, Latin.] The act of *deliberating*; thought in order to choice.

If mankind had no power to avoid ill or chuse good by free *deliberation*, it should never be guilty of any thing that was done. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

DELIBA'RIVE. *adj.* [*deliberativus*, Latin.] Pertaining to *deliberation*; apt to consider.

DELIBA'RIVE. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] The discourse in which a question is *deliberated*.

In *deliberatives*, the point is, what is evil; and of good, what is greater; and of evil, what is less. *Bacon.*

DELICACY. *n. f.* [*delicatus*, French, of *delicia*, Latin.]

1. Daintiness; fineness in eating.

On hospitable thoughts intent,
What choice to chuse for *delicacy* best. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

2. Any thing highly pleasing to the senses.

These *delicacies*,
I mean of taste, sight, smell, herbs, fruits and flow'rs,
Walks, and the melody of birds. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

3. Softness; feminine beauty.
She had never seen a man of a more goodly presence, in whom strong making took not away *delicacy*, nor beauty fierceness. *Sidney, b. ii.*

4. Nicety; minute accuracy.
Van Dyck has even excelled him in the *delicacy* of his colouring, and in his cabinet pieces. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

5. Neatness; elegance of dress.

6. Politeness; gentleness of manners.

7. Indulgence; gentle treatment.
Persons in those posts are usually born of families noble and rich, and so derive a weakness of constitution from the ease and luxury of their ancestors, and the *delicacy* of their own education. *Temple.*

8. Tenderness; scrupulousness; mercifulness.

9. Weakness of constitution.

DELICATE. *adj.* [*delicatus*, French.]

1. Fine; not coarse; consisting of small parts.
As much blood passeth through the lungs as through all the rest of the body: the circulation is quicker, and heat greater, and their texture is extremely *delicate*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*

2. Beautiful; pleasing to the eye.

3. Nice; pleasing to the taste; of an agreeable flavour.
The chusing of a *delicate* before a more ordinary dish, is to be done as other human actions are, in which there are no degrees and precise natural limits described. *Taylor.*

4. Dainty; delicious of curious meats.

5. Choice; select; excellent.

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6. Polite; gentle of manners.

7. Soft; effeminate; unable to bear hardships.
Witness this army of such mals and charges,
Led by a *delicate* and tender prince. *Shakesp. Hamlet.*

Tender and *delicate* persons must needs be oft angry, they have so many things to trouble them, which more robust natures have little sense of. *Bacon, Essay 58.*

8. Pure; clear.
Where they most breed and haunt, I have observ'd
The air is *delicate*. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

DELICATELY. *adv.* [from *delicate*.]

1. Beautifully.
Ladies, like variegated tulips, show,
'Tis to their changes half their charms we owe;

Such happy spots the nice admirer take,
Fine by defect, and *delicately* weak. *Pope, Epist. ii. l. 411.*

2. Finely; not coarsely.

3. Daintily.
Eat not *delicately*, or nicely; that is, be not troublesome to thyself or others in the choice of thy meats, or the delicacy of thy sauces. *Taylor's Rule of living holy.*

4. Choseily.

5. Politely.

6. Effeminately.

DELICATENESS. *n. f.* [from *delicate*.] The state of being *delicate*; tenderness; softness; effeminacy.

The delicate woman among you would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground, for *delicateness* and tenderness. *Deutr. xxviii. 56.*

DELICATES. *n. f.* [from *delicate*.] Niceties; rarities; that which is choice and dainty.

The shepherd's homely curds,
His cold thin drink, out of his leather bottle,
All which secure and sweetly he enjoys,
Is far beyond a prince's *delicates*. *Shakesp. Henry VI.*

They their appetites not only feed
With *delicates* of leaves and marthy weed;

But with thy fickle reap the rankest land,
And minister the blade with bounteous hand. *Dryd. Virgil.*

With abstinence all *delicates* he sees,
And can regale himself with toast and cheese. *King's Cookery.*

DELICES. *n. f.* pl. [*delicie*, Latin.] Pleasures. This word is merely French.

And now he has pour'd out his idle mind
In dainty *delices* and lavish joys,
Having his warlike weapons cast behind,
And flowers in pleasures and vain pleasing toys. *Fai. Queen.*

DELICIOUS. *adj.* [*delicieux*, French, from *delicatus*, Latin.]

1. Sweet; delicate; that affords delight; agreeable; charming; grateful to the sense or mind.

It is highly probable, that upon Adam's disobedience Almighty God chafed him out of paradise, the fairest and most *delicious* part of the earth, into some other the most barren and unpleasant of all the whole globe. *Woodward's Nat. History.*

In his last hours his easy wit display;
Like the rich fruit he sings, *delicious* in decay. *Swift.*

Still on that breast enamour'd let me lie,
Still drink *delicious* poison from thy eye. *Pope's El. to Abellard.*

DELICIOUSLY. *adv.* [from *delicious*.] Sweetly; pleasantly; delightfully.

How much she hath glorified herself and lived *deliciously*, so much torment and sorrow give her. *Rev. xviii. 7.*

DELICIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from *delicious*.] Delight; pleasure; joy.

Let no man judge of himself, or of the blessings and efficacy of the sacrament itself, by any sensible relish, by the gust and *deliciousness*, which he sometimes perceives, and other times does not perceive. *Taylor's Worthy Communicant.*

DELICA'TION. *n. f.* [*delicatio*, Latin.] A binding up.

The third intention is *deligation*, or retaining the parts so joined together. *Wigman's Surgery.*

DELICHT. *n. f.* [*delice*, Fr. from *delecto*, Latin.]

1. Joy; content; satisfaction.
And Saul commanded his servants, saying, commune with David secretly, and say, behold the king hath *delight* in thee, and all his servants love thee; now therefore be the king's son-in-law. *1 Sa. xviii. 22.*

2. That which gives delight.
Come, sisters, cheer we up his sprights,
And shew the best of our *delights*:
We'll charm the air to give a sound,
While you perform your antick round. *Shakesp. Macbeth.*

Titus Vespasian was not more the *delight* of human kind: the universal empire made him only known, and more powerful, but could not make him more beloved. *Dryd. Juv. Dedic.*

She was his care, his hope, and his *delight*;
Most in his thought, and ever in his sight. *Dryden's Fables.*

To *DELICHT*. *v. a.* [*delecto*, Latin.]